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SEVENTH ITEM ON THE AGENDA

Regional perspectives on technical cooperation: Asia and the Pacific

Purpose of the document

The paper focuses on the trends in technical cooperation during the last ten years, results achieved in the priorities agreed on for the Asia–Pacific Decent Work Decade, expenditure rates, key donors for the region and an outlook for resource mobilization through new modalities, including South–South and triangular cooperation (SSTC). This is the second in a series of reviews on technical cooperation in the regions, following one on Africa submitted to the Governing Body in March 2012 (GB.313/POL/8).

The Governing Body is invited to request the Office to submit at its 319th Session (October 2013) a regional resource mobilization strategy and action plan for Asia and the Pacific (see draft decision in paragraph 39).

Relevant strategic objective: Governance, support and management, Outcome 1: Effective and efficient utilization of ILO resources.

Policy implications: None.

Legal implications: None.

Financial implications: None.

Follow-up action required: A concept note on establishing an SSTC Trust Fund, a resource mobilization strategy and action plan will be developed.

Author unit: Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP).

Related documents: GB.313/POL/8, GB.306/TC/1, GB.313/POL/7, GB.316/POL/5, GB.316/POL/6, GB.317/INS/5, GB.317/POL/6.

I. Introduction

1. The Asia and the Pacific region is home to more than half of the world's population (56.5 per cent in 2012),¹ and 58.2 per cent of the world's total labour force (2012).² Labour and enterprise in the region generated 37.9 per cent of the global gross domestic product (GDP) in 2012.³ Economically, Asia and the Pacific is continuing to grow rapidly. Prior to the global crisis (during the five years 2003–07), GDP growth ranged between 8.1–12.1 per cent in East Asia, 5.8–6.7 per cent in South-East Asia and the Pacific and 6.5–9.4 per cent in South Asia.⁴ While economic growth has slowed somewhat during more recent years, it still remains strong for 2012 – averaging 6.8 per cent in East Asia, 5.2 per cent in South-East Asia and the Pacific and 4.9 per cent in South Asia.⁵ The region brings together huge emerging economies (including six of the world's ten most populous countries), small island States and landlocked countries. Some are presently in crisis or emerging from crisis, some enjoy an abundance of natural resources, some are very wealthy countries and others are very poor.
2. The Asia and the Pacific region experiences more disasters than any other region in the world. During the past decade, earthquakes and tsunamis have claimed the lives and livelihoods of hundreds of thousands of people from countries and economies as diverse as Afghanistan, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, New Zealand and Pakistan. Despite the added adversities the economies of Asia and the Pacific have continued their upward economic trend. Of the 34 ILO member States in the region, 29 are now considered to be middle- or higher-income countries.
3. However, despite some of its remarkable economic achievements and a decline in poverty in recent decades, the region has also seen increasing levels of inequality. Significant labour market and social challenges persist. The quality of employment remains poor for a majority of the region's workers stuck in informal employment and precarious jobs with low pay and limited security, protection and rights at work. The Gini coefficient – a common measure of inequality – has increased from 39 per cent to 46 per cent in Asia as a unit.⁶
4. ILO constituents from Asia and the Pacific (including Arab States of West Asia) met at the 15th Asia and the Pacific Regional Meeting (APRM), held in Kyoto, Japan, from 4 to 7 December 2011. The Meeting confirmed and expanded the priorities of the Asia–Pacific Decent Work Decade 2006–15, adopted in Busan in 2006. These are:

¹ UN Population Department, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision*, June 2011.

² ILO, *Laborstat*, Economically Active Population Estimates and Projections, sixth edition, October 2011 update.

³ IMF, *World Economic Outlook*, Oct. 2012.

⁴ *ibid.*

⁵ *ibid.*

⁶ Asian Development Bank, *Asian Development Outlook 2012 – Confronting Rising Inequality in Asia*, 2012.

- increasing competitiveness, productivity and jobs;
- improving labour market governance, including upholding international labour standards;
- local development (including extending social protection);
- creating opportunities for youth employment and to combat child labour;
- improved management of labour migration;
- jobs-focused disaster response;
- creating green and sustainable enterprises and jobs.

5. Gender and international labour standards were recognized as cross-cutting themes. Constituents also stressed the importance of strengthened regional cooperation.

6. These priorities form the operational framework for the work of the Organization across the region – and hence guide the ILO’s resource mobilization. At the country level, the ILO has increased its use of multi-year Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCPs), defined by constituents and now active in 18 countries.

II. Trends in approval and delivery rates 2002–12

7. Over the period 2002–12, in terms of expenditures, the ILO’s technical cooperation portfolio in the Asia and the Pacific region has expanded from almost US\$25 million in 2002 to close to US\$58 million in 2012. Globally, the share of locally raised funds has grown to an average of 37 per cent (2008–11). This trend reflects a wider trend of decentralization of the development partners and the way they make decisions on resource allocations for international development.

8. Between 2002 and 2012, technical cooperation projects across the Asia and the Pacific region had a cumulative expenditure of US\$508.7 million,⁷ which is in the same order of magnitude as the Africa region. The resources were provided by more than 30 donor governments, the United Nations (UN), inter-governmental organizations, development banks, the private sector, foundations and public institutions. During the first half of this decade, delivery rates averaged 64 per cent, but increased to 75.2 per cent in 2012. The current number of active, extra-budgetary technical cooperation projects is 154. Table 1 shows a consistent improvement in delivery rates since 2004.

Table 1. Extra-budgetary technical cooperation (XBTC) approvals and delivery rates, 2002–12 *
(in US\$ thousands; does not include Regular Budget Supplementary Account)

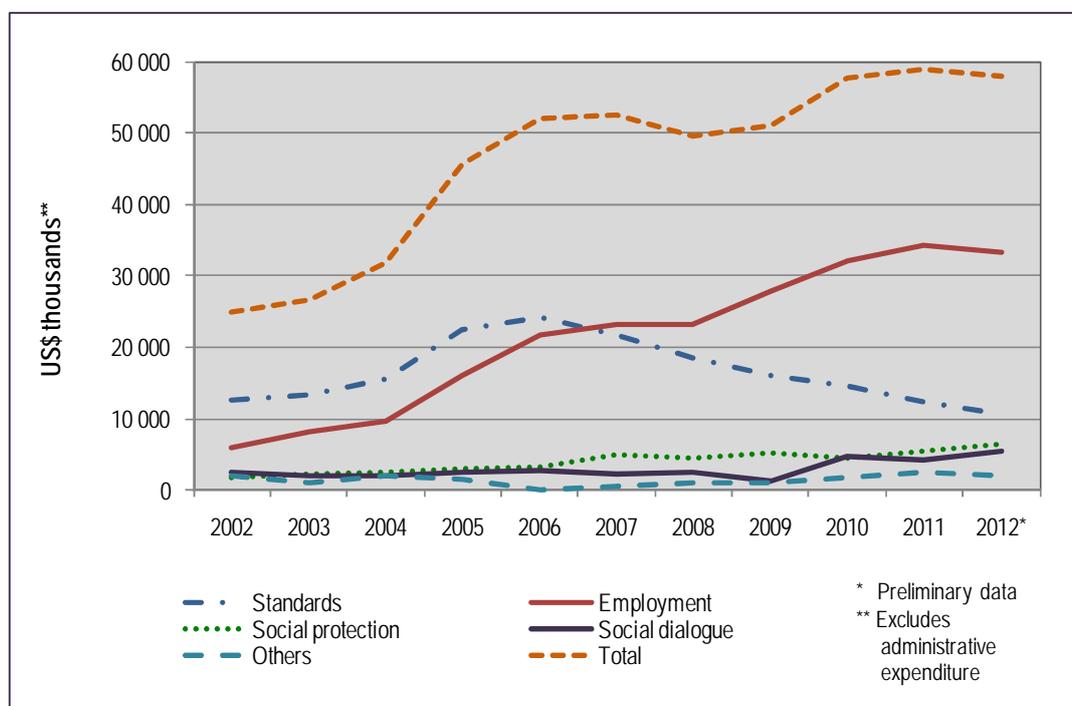
Asia and the Pacific	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 *
Approvals	35 582	34 525	36 633	61 068	78 688	62 218	57 909	54 250	71 400	41 781	90 058
Delivery rates (%)	65.0	65.5	59.5	65.0	65.0	69.2	69.1	70.4	73.0	74.6	75.2

* Preliminary data.

⁷ See Appendix I, XBTC by country in Asia and the Pacific, 2002–12.

9. Table 2 and figure 1 show that, overall, there has been an increase of 135 per cent in total XTBC expenditure between 2002 and 2011 in the Asia and the Pacific region. A comparison of expenditure by strategic objective shows that, as a percentage of the total, standards have decreased from 50 per cent to 20 per cent in 2012. Employment has increased from 24 per cent of the total expenditure in 2002 to over 58 per cent in 2012.

Figure 1. XBTC expenditure in US\$ by strategic objective in the Asia and the Pacific region, 2002–12 *



10. The Asia and the Pacific region saw an increase in XBTC expenditure between 2010 and 2011 (by 2.2 per cent) whilst all other regions experienced slight XBTC expenditure decreases during the same period. Overall, however, the trend during the last ten years has been for steady increases in XTBC technical cooperation expenditure at the ILO.

Table 2. Comparative XBTC expenditure by region, 2002–12 *
(in US\$ thousands; excluding administrative expenditure)

Region	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 *
Africa	24 237	26 862	28 404	36 845	37 881	43 321	50 571	52 682	59 658	55 153	67 486
Americas	17 664	20 312	25 037	25 502	22 410	20 827	24 849	20 647	29 747	28 942	27 414
Asia	24 967	26 707	31 928	45 497	52 082	52 635	49 534	51 101	57 574	58 865	57 851
Europe	6 957	7 808	6 917	10 340	11 727	12 195	9 522	11 420	10 424	8 273	8 827
Arab States	1 919	1 613	1 496	2 076	2 436	2 760	5 672	6 614	8 871	7 795	8 000
Global			211	160	2 977	9 811	12 936	26 777	52 158	46 268	46 056
Interregional	31 793	36 378	35 252	33 980	31 919	27 745	31 681	24 268	1 844	1 427	974
Total	107 537	119 681	129 246	154 400	161 432	169 294	184 765	193 509	220 275	206 722	216 608

* Preliminary data.

11. Over the period 2002–12, the top five donors for the Asia and the Pacific region were the **United States, Australia, UN, European Union** and **the Netherlands**. Formal longer-term technical cooperation partnerships exist with Australia, Japan and the Republic of Korea. A number of donors have continuously engaged with a steady stream of contributions over the last ten years.

Table 3. Major ILO donors for Asia and the Pacific, 2002–12 *
(XBTC approvals in US\$ thousands)

Donor	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 *	Total 2002–12*
United States	20 203	10 473	8 950	12 462	7 583	6 000	11 360	6 053	11 285	4 258	8 029	106 657
Australia	218	44	798	391			6 969	1 597	27 256	3 830	45 877	86 980
UN system	568	2 475	6 021	8 416	11 304	12 107	5 356	13 231	7 117	5 190	5 730	77 515
European Union				2 314	1 008	36 122	12 242			13 717	2 488	67 891
Netherlands	1 576	163		1 729	43 256							48 019
United Kingdom	210	13 648	8 928	5 643	1 429		1 609	166		350	1 295	31 983
Banks	1 420	1 725	103	1 167	600		717	12 363	2 300		9 127	29 522
Japan	1 330	3 212	2 616	2 412	2 590	1 528	2 041	1 712	1 886	3 149	6 515	28 992
Canada				4 393	45	396		3 854	7 505	618	5 517	22 327
Norway	1 769	364		1 887	4 186	697	4 810	106	1 382			15 200
Sweden	304		3 146	9 477			550	72		316		13 865
Switzerland	1 960				201	1 903	133	4 376	1 041	3 500	296	13 410
Ireland				305	178		2 064	1 592	8 081			12 219
Public–private partnerships	539	33	336	895	718	314	50	3 309	719	353	1 459	8 727
Republic of Korea	168	500		550	800	900	753	582	647	1 319	912	7 131
Spain							3 238	3 265	33			6 537
Social partners	1 430		1 335	1 554	399		639	136		525	500	6 518
Direct trust funds	110	67	400	1 521	374		2 134	163	108	360	1 013	6 250
Denmark		237	1 290	12	683	335	1 243	676	26	1 162	207	5 872
Italy	3 678	1 388		328	100	60						5 554
Germany			2 584		1 120	340		737			240	5 020
Other **	99	194	124	5 613	2 114	1 516	2 001	262	2 014	3 133	854	17 924
Total	35 582	34 525	36 633	61 068	78 688	62 218	57 909	54 250	71 400	41 781	90 058	624 112

* Preliminary data.

** "Other" includes contributions from AGFUND, Belgium, Brazil, Czech Republic, Finland, Flanders, France, IOM, Luxembourg, multi-donors, New Zealand and Secretariat of the Pacific Community, where the total 2002–12 budget is less than US\$5 million.

III. Results achieved – Some examples

Increasing competitiveness, productivity and jobs

12. Equipping the workforce, particularly young people, with the skills required for decent work and productive employment is one of the major areas of the ILO's work. In **Bangladesh**, the ILO demonstrated how demand-driven skills training and the use of community-based training led to increased employability of the disadvantaged groups, particularly poor women. The project led into a wider reform of Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) supported by other development partners like the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank and others, resulting in the adoption of a national skills development policy in 2012, a national TVET qualifications framework, improved quality of training, and private sector participation in TVET.
13. The Enhancing Rural Access project in **Timor-Leste** responded to the country's priorities regarding employment generation, improved rural access and private sector development by: (i) rehabilitating and maintaining rural roads to improve access for the rural population and remove one of the main constraints to increased agricultural production; (ii) using a labour-based approach to generate employment and income for the rural population; (iii) training small contractors to strengthen the private sector; and (iv) working through existing partner organizations to ensure sustainability.
14. The Factory Improvement Programme (2006–07) in **India** helped enterprises to increase productivity while also strengthening workplace relations. It linked quality and productivity enhancements with the Decent Work Agenda, focusing on good labour practices and occupational safety and health. The factory units recorded a 25–40 per cent reduction in consumption of water and a 5–10 per cent reduction in raw material consumption. Changes in production techniques resulted in greener clusters and in less pollution, wastage and energy consumption.

Improving labour market governance

15. Building upon the success of Better Factory Cambodia, the ILO and the International Finance Corporation have expanded the Better Work Programme to **Indonesia** and **Viet Nam**. In Viet Nam, the programme grew to 170 registrations of enterprises and included 154 factory assessments and the launch of advisory services in 134 factories. This expansion shows growing confidence in the programme by international buyers and by factories themselves, with positive impacts on compliance levels, the degree of effective social dialogue and the avoidance of industrial disputes.
16. Under a project that began in 2002, the ILO helped the Government and social partners in **Cambodia** to establish an Arbitration Council for the resolution of collective disputes through mediation and arbitration. The Arbitration Council has contributed to stable industrial relations in the hotel and tourism sector since 2005. It has been a cornerstone of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Improving Industrial Relations in the Garment Industry in effect since 2010. Originally funded by the US Government, other donors, such as New Zealand and the World Bank, also contributed.
17. With funding support from the Government of Australia, the ILO assisted the tripartite constituents in **Kiribati**, **Papua New Guinea**, **Samoa** and **Vanuatu** to ratify and implement fundamental and governance Conventions and fulfil their reporting obligations.

Extending social protection

18. There is growing recognition in the region of the importance of social security and social protection. Establishing a social protection floor, extending social security to the informal economy and harmonizing social policies are among the key priorities of governments and social partners. The ILO developed a methodology for the conduct of assessment-based national dialogue exercises. With funding support from Finland, the Republic of Korea and the UN, assessments have been completed in **Indonesia, Thailand** and **Viet Nam**. With the launch of the assessment report in December 2012, **Indonesia** led concrete follow-up action following the adoption of the Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202), at the International Labour Conference in June 2012.

Creating opportunities for youth employment and to combat child labour

19. With millions of young people entering the labour market every year and ending up in low-skilled, low-paid employment in the unorganized sector, the role of skills development for future growth in the region is critical. The Decent Work for Youth project in **Sri Lanka** helped labour market service providers to provide more relevant services to youth in rural areas. The Jobs for Peace project in **Nepal**, in cooperation with more than 70 implementing partners, contributed to peace building by addressing employment-intensive infrastructure, skills development, entrepreneurship, access to finance, cooperative reinforcement, youth employment and youth-led empowerment. The Education and Skills Training for Youth Employment (EAST) project in **Indonesia** has been credited for its innovative approach, including the involvement of students in the management and operation of pre-vocational activities; the placement of career counselling teachers by local government; and the use of religious meetings to promote gender equality in TVET training and employment. In the **Philippines**, the joint programme entitled Alternatives to Migration: Decent Jobs for Filipino Youth has served as a model for other initiatives in the country and has been recognized as a good practice for joint UN collaboration.
20. In the **Pacific**, the ILO supported advocacy to promote youth employment and the development of National Youth Employment Action Plans (for example Vanuatu and Kiribati); delivered a range of smaller subprogrammes in youth entrepreneurship (Samoa, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Kiribati, Fiji); facilitated a school-to-work transition survey (Samoa) and work attachment/apprenticeship programmes (Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Vanuatu); and participated in the training of ILO constituents and young trade union leaders. The 42nd Pacific Islands Forum held in Auckland, New Zealand (2011), explicitly recognized the need for the development of a regional framework for youth employment. Together with other UN agencies and partners, the ILO has participated in the development of the Pacific Youth Employment Strategy (PacificYES).
21. The ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) worked in **Bangladesh** to support the constituents in adopting the National Policy on the Elimination of Child Labour and its corresponding National Plan of Action. In **Mongolia** greater awareness of the linkages between the elimination of the worst forms of child labour and the promotion of youth employment has been generated. The National Network against the Worst Forms of Child Labour, supported by the ILO, continues to play an important role in addressing the problem.

Improved management of labour migration

22. Migrants are helping to build the region's prosperity, but are among the most vulnerable to exploitation and discrimination. The ILO's expanded migration portfolio has provided technical inputs to review legislation on protection in sectors in which migrant workers are particularly vulnerable, and to improve services to returning migrants through the project on Tripartite Action to protect Migrant Workers from Labour Exploitation (GMS-TRIANGLE) and the ASEAN TRIANGLE project. As a result, in **Thailand**, a new Ministerial Regulation on Domestic Work was enacted in November 2012, entitling domestic workers to a day off each week, sick leave and holiday pay. Trade unions in **Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Thailand** and **Viet Nam** have drafted and are implementing action plans that enhance their role in the protection of migrant workers. Employers' organizations and industry associations have drafted and are monitoring the implementation of codes of conduct, and are developing training on occupational safety and health for migrants. In **Bangladesh** the project on Promoting Decent Work through Improved Migration Policy and its Application strengthens the development impact of migration and improves the protection of migrants.

Jobs-focused disaster response

23. The 15th APRM called for immediate and quick responses to help those who suffer disasters to subsequently regain their livelihoods. The ILO has focused on the employment impacts of disasters and getting people back to work. Such assistance requires immediate action. Therefore, many of these interventions are not project-based and are funded from other sources.
24. Following the 2004 tsunami, in **Sri Lanka**, the ILO supported community-based training and value chain programmes that assisted over 300,000 people and contributed to the placement of 3,000 people in gainful employment in the Eastern Province. In **Afghanistan**, the ILO supported employment services centres that provided rehabilitation services to ex-combatants.
25. In response to the global economic crisis, the ILO has been involved in the formulation of the National Social Protection Strategy for the Poor and Vulnerable in **Cambodia**, which included public works, conditional cash transfers, education and measures to combat child labour.

Upholding international labour standards for fair and inclusive labour markets

26. Supporting international labour standards is one of the core functions of the ILO that requires a longer term and sustained engagement with constituents. It is therefore mostly funded from non-technical cooperation sources. However, some work on the reform of labour laws, policies and practices, and on the realization of international labour standards has been supported by technical cooperation.
27. With ILO support **China** marked its transition toward a modern market economy with three laws in 2007: the Labour Contract Law, the Employment Promotion Law and the Law on Mediation and Arbitration of Labour Disputes. In 2009 and 2010, the ILO provided assistance to the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security to develop a regulatory framework for dispatch work in light of the increased activity by private or semi-public staffing agencies.

28. Through the Making Decent Work a Reality for Domestic Workers Project, the ILO and the **Philippine** Technical Working Group on Decent Work for Domestic Workers have led the campaign towards the ratification and implementation of Convention No. 189, have facilitated the passage of the Kasambahay (Domestic Workers) Bill and have enhanced the capacity of constituents, domestic workers' organizations, and other civil society organizations to promote and improve the lives and working conditions of domestic workers.
29. The **Pacific** Action Plan for Decent Work identified labour law reform as an important priority. With funding support from the Government of Australia, the ILO helped Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Vanuatu to review, revise and improve the implementation of their labour legislation. This work has been based on strengthening tripartism as a driver for law reform, using evidence-based policy development, sound labour administration implementation practices and awareness-raising schemes for workers and employers.

Creating green and sustainable enterprises and jobs

30. Efforts to address the effects of climate change and to green the region's economies hold great potential for increased opportunities for decent work. Following the launch of the ILO's Green Jobs Initiative in **China** in 2009, the Chinese Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security has piloted the Green Business Options training programme in five provinces and ten cities, targeting young university graduates. In **Sri Lanka**, authorities, with the support of the ILO, have launched a green jobs programme in the waste sector. The programme led to a 48 per cent reduction of worker absenteeism and a 30 per cent reduction of occupational accidents. Through its pilot programmes in the **Philippines** and **Thailand**, the ILO's Greener Business Asia project, funded by Japan, revived and activated occupational health and safety committees and improved procedures; enhanced workplace communication, cooperation and organizations; and developed better waste management systems.

IV. Future outlook

31. The next biennia are likely to see the emergence of a changing and more challenging funding environment for the region. Firstly, the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD–DAC) donor group is likely to stagnate or even reduce its official development assistance (ODA) against the background of a slow recovery or continued crisis and austerity. Secondly, the Asia and the Pacific economic success story – with all its imbalances – is likely to continue, resulting in ODA flows directed away from the region, despite continued poverty alleviation needs, in particular at the sub-national level and in marginalized segments of societies. The Asia and the Pacific region is still home to 66.4 per cent of the world's poor.⁸ Thirdly, as countries of the region mature out of the grant or concessional loan windows of international financial institutions, an increasing part of socio-economic development programmes will be financed through government borrowing, changing the dynamics and modalities of funding for technical cooperation. Fourth, regional integration processes, such as the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, the Pacific Island Forum and, foremost, ASEAN, will continue. In ASEAN, this process will provide the opportunity for the ILO to support regional analysis of labour market trends and labour policies. The ASEAN Economic Community is planned for 2015, bringing together least developed countries, middle-income countries and high-income countries in one trade

⁸ World Bank, *Poverty and Inequality Database* (<http://databank.worldbank.org/Data/Home.aspx>).

block. Calls for intra-ASEAN solidarity – and for solidarity within the Asia and the Pacific region in general through SSTC cooperation, rather than external ODA inflows – will therefore increase. Some emerging economies are becoming donors to other parts of the world (for example India and China). Other countries in the region also implement external technical cooperation through development agencies and foundations. These likely trends require the Office to be agile and call for a diversification of sources of technical cooperation financing by working with UN funds and regional financial institutions and by collaborating with donors through multi-bi schemes and engaging in competitive calls for proposals. This approach should be complemented by new cooperation modalities such as SSTC as outlined in the ILO SSTC strategy.⁹

32. ILO member States in the region are already stepping up efforts in all of the abovementioned areas. Technical cooperation via SSTC cooperation is increasing under the IBSA process¹⁰ and through bilateral SSTC cooperation via the ILO, for example by China and Singapore. ASEAN has established an Initiative for ASEAN Integration which builds on SSTC cooperation principles. However, costs incurred by the ILO for facilitating, designing and implementing SSTC cooperation programmes need to be covered to make such cooperation viable without cross-subsidies. A potential facility to fund this new ILO cooperation modality could be an SSTC trust fund to which SSTC cooperation countries, but also other ILO member States, could contribute. Countries in the region also increasingly use ILO technical services under direct trust fund modalities and as part of their cooperation with international financial institutions, such as the Asian Development Bank, with whom the ILO partners under a MOU. A recent joint statement by the Director-General of the ILO and the President of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) underlined the importance of the partnership for decent work.
33. Countries enjoying a natural resource-based boom or large inflows of foreign direct investment also have a window of opportunity for turning economic growth into social progress through well-designed socio-economic development funds that can underpin inclusive development programmes – including those for decent work – to mitigate risks and to build viable diversified economies.
34. Another avenue for supporting decent work is public–private partnerships (PPPs). In 2011–12 the ILO implemented 56 PPP projects with a total amount of US\$59 million. Examples of PPPs in the region include the MasterCard Foundation (active worldwide) to address the youth employment crisis, and cooperation with British Petroleum to promote employability and entrepreneurship among youth in West Papua in Indonesia.
35. The mainstay of resource mobilization of the Office in the region will however need to be local fund-raising, partnering with constituents who are best placed to articulate the need for technical cooperation for decent work as a national development priority. Targeted capacity development programmes will need to be implemented for this purpose.
36. The Office will continue its efforts to promote a more programmatic approach to technical cooperation and increase impact through results-based management. The Office will continue to strive for longer term, unearmarked funding through partnerships.
37. Countries in the Asia and the Pacific region, in the same way as ILO member States globally, have recognized the importance of a job-centred and inclusive growth pattern. Member States have therefore requested the Office to develop and implement a strategy for

⁹ GB.313/POL/7.

¹⁰ Declaration of intent between the Governments of Brazil, India and South Africa (2010) to further SSTC and Declaration of Ministers of Labour and Employment of IBSA, 12 June 2012.

the adoption of full and productive employment and decent work as an explicit goal of the global post-2015 development agenda, including a reference to the need for social protection floors.

38. This process also offers an opportunity for increased activities for resource mobilization for decent work. The modalities set out above will be considered in the framework of a regional resource mobilization strategy and action plan.

Draft decision

39. *In view of the lack of a resource mobilization strategy in the region, as well as the changing situation indicated above, the Governing Body requests the Office to submit at its 319th Session (October 2013) a regional resource mobilization strategy and action plan for Asia and the Pacific.*

Appendix I

XBTC by country in Asia and the Pacific, 2002–12 * (in US\$ thousands; excluding administrative expenditure)

Country or territory	Total expenditure 2002–12 *	Current number of projects **	Current funding **	Field presence ***
Asia and the Pacific regional	76 074	20	24 367	
Eastern Asia subregional	976	1	103	
South-Eastern Asia subregional	2 419	–	–	
Afghanistan	10 642	2	953	
Bangladesh	37 872	10	20 054	CO
Cambodia	31 012	14	13 120	
China	24 156	8	5 506	CO
Fiji	2 208	2	2 188	CO
India	39 074	7	7 855	DWT/CO
Indonesia	90 321	20	26 845	CO
Iran, Islamic Republic of	138	–	–	
Japan	137	–	–	
Kiribati	440	–	–	
Korea, Republic of	91	–	–	
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	3 658	3	1 866	
Malaysia	718	3	675	
Maldives, Republic of	187	1	551	
Mongolia	3 629	–	–	
Myanmar	1 403	4	1 080	
Nepal	18 409	4	778	CO
Pakistan	34 228	5	13 522	CO
Papua New Guinea	1 545	1	945	
Philippines	16 228	9	10 520	CO
Samoa (Western)	187	–	–	
Solomon Islands	281	1	548	
Sri Lanka	25 295	10	6 164	CO
Thailand	10 521	2	7 719	RO/DWT/CO
Timor-Leste	38 091	7	51 906	
Togo	72	–	–	
Tuvalu	177	1	328	
Viet Nam	33 553	19	14 366	CO
Total Asia and the Pacific	508 742	154	211 960	

* Preliminary data. ** Current funding and current number of projects refer to the total budget of all active projects in IRIS as at 7 January 2013. Only stand-alone country projects are listed, not country components of regional or interregional projects. *** CO = country office; DWT = Decent Work Team; RO = Regional Office.

Appendix II

XBTC expenditure in Asia and the Pacific by outcome, 2011 and 2012* (in US\$ thousands; excluding administrative expenditure)

Strategic outcomes	2011		2012	
	\$	%	\$	%
Strategic objective: Create greater opportunities for women and men to secure decent employment and income	34 347	58.3	33 392	57.7
1. Employment promotion: More women and men have access to productive employment, decent work and income opportunities	15 712	26.7	17 815	30.8
2. Skills development: Skills development increases the employability of workers, the competitiveness of enterprises, and the inclusiveness of growth	12 518	21.3	10 052	17.4
3. Sustainable enterprises: Sustainable enterprises create productive and decent jobs	6 117	10.4	5 525	9.6
Strategic objective: Enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all	5 442	9.2	6 324	10.9
4. Social security: More people have access to better managed and more gender equitable social security benefits	1 264	2.1	2 186	3.8
5. Working conditions: Women and men have improved and more equitable working conditions	0	0.0	30	0.1
6. Occupational safety and health: Workers and enterprises benefit from improved safety and health conditions at work	628	1.1	111	0.2
7. Labour migration: More migrant workers are protected and more migrant workers have access to productive employment and decent work	2 857	4.9	3 824	6.6
8. HIV/AIDS: The world of work responds effectively to the HIV/AIDS epidemic	692	1.2	174	0.3
Strategic objective: Strengthen tripartism and social dialogue	4 343	7.4	5 496	9.5
9. Employers' organizations: Employers have strong, independent and representative organizations	25	0.0	87	0.2
10. Workers' organizations: Workers have strong, independent and representative organizations	127	0.2	860	1.5
11. Labour administration and labour law: Labour administrations apply up-to-date labour legislation and provide effective services	100	0.2	246	0.4
12. Social dialogue and industrial relations: Tripartism and strengthened labour market governance contribute to effective social dialogue and sound industrial relations	1 822	3.1	967	1.7
13. Decent work in economic sectors: A sector-specific approach to decent work is applied	2 268	3.9	3 335	5.8
Strategic objective: Promote and realize standards and fundamental principles and rights at work	12 260	20.8	10 589	18.3
14. Freedom of association and collective bargaining: The right to freedom of association and collective bargaining is widely known and exercised	0	0.0	340	0.6
15. Forced labour: Forced labour is eliminated	1 227	2.1	1 755	3.0
16. Child labour: Child labour is eliminated, with priority being given to the worst forms	9 865	16.8	7 128	12.3
17. Discrimination at work: Discrimination in employment and occupation is eliminated	624	1.1	593	1.0

Strategic outcomes	2011		2012	
	\$	%	\$	%
18. International labour standards: International labour standards are ratified and applied	545	0.9	773	1.3
Policy coherence	2 472	4.2	2 050	3.5
19. Mainstreaming decent work: Member States place an integrated approach to decent work at the heart of their economic and social policies, supported by key UN and other multilateral agencies	2 472	4.2	2 050	3.5
Total	58 865	100.0	57 851	100.0

* Preliminary data.